

...and then the companies were reviewed by Col. Phisterer. The guard mount of the Thirtieth was well performed. Dinner hour found a hungry six hundred. The pies were there and each man had a whole one. One of the men remarked after dinner: "What surprised those fellows in the restaurant? They said we ate more pie than any other regiment that has ever been here. They call us the pie-eaters."

By far the most important event of the day was the religious service. It was known far and near that Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the chaplain of the Thirtieth, was in camp and would preach. The hour for service was set at 3 o'clock. In the big T. M. C. A. tent, Superintendent Carnahan wanted to tie it up in order that it would be more airy and permit people on the outside to see the popular preacher and hear his sermon. In order to effect this it was necessary to throw a lasso over the ridge pole. Mr. Caruthers failed in every attempt. Just as he was about to give it up in despair a young cowboy happened along, fortunately. He grabbed up the rope, made some artistic loops in it, swung it around his head several times and then threw it. It descended neatly around the desired place. Mr. Talmage did not know when he delivered his eloquent discourse later on, that it had not been for this cowboy he would have been obliged to preach outside.

There were certainly 1,800 people seated under the big tent and around it on the smooth, green grass when services began. This included the members of the regiment and people from the surrounding country. Some put the number at 2,500. There were 213 carriages and three stages by actual count.

Harry Brown, the popular organist of the Tabernacle, who was overcome by the heat on Saturday, was entirely recovered and presided at the organ. At three o'clock the organ pealed out the notes of "Lord of All," and the audience arose and joined in the singing. Mr. Talmage then offered a prayer, after which he read the story of the Prodigal Son, interpolating remarks of his own which were intended to explain the chapter more fully to his hearers. In speaking of the Prodigal Son leaving his home, he said: "When we leave home, we leave God." He then alluded to the excellent arrangement made by the Thirtieth for the services and thanked the managers. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was then sung, and the words were sounded better than they did when coming from that great assemblage of people. Among the audience were many pretty girls in gay costumes, who gazed admiringly at the soldier boys and carried the singing. One of them, a noticeably pretty young woman, with a stunning costume of terra cotta and black with hat and plume to match, had a fine soprano voice.

After the singing Mr. Talmage announced his text, from the eighth chapter of Joshua, part of the seventh verse: "Then shall ye arise up from the ambush and seize upon the city." The preacher told the story of Joshua and his men starting out to capture the ancient city of Ai. Joshua divided his army up into two divisions, one of which he hid in ambush; the other he led in procession.

"There were 30,000 without warriors marching in silence and without lights. There was nothing to betray their presence, no clanking of armor nor clashing of arms. The people of Ai were totally unconscious of the presence of Joshua and his hosts. When the morning sun arose over Ai the inhabitants saw Joshua and his men on the plain without. The troops in Ai started forth to Joshua. The entire population followed them saying: 'Let us make short work of Joshua.' When Joshua saw the troops of Ai coming toward him, he led his own in retreat, followed by the foe. Those of his men in ambush watched this movement with breathless interest and awaited a signal from Joshua. Soon Joshua pushed in his right hand, mountain a slight eminence, pointed his right arm at the city of Ai. His men in ambush understood the signal, and, rushing into the empty city, put it to the torch. When Joshua's men saw the burning city they arose a great shout. They comprehended the great stratagem of their leader. Then Joshua pointed his burning spear a second time at the burning city and shouted to his men: 'Take it—take it now!'

The moral which Dr. Talmage drew from this text was that it is better to retreat when necessary to accomplish victory. He spoke of our Savior retreating from the throne of God to the manger in Bethlehem. From that to the cross, and thence to the grave, only to arise again in glory, and, pointing toward the great hosts of crime and wickedness, command the hosts from above and his converts from on earth to charge upon the foe and conquer it. He made use of many historical events to prove that many of the greatest victories had been accomplished by first retreating. He alluded to Washington's manoeuvre of having camp fires lighted at night on the hillsides to deceive the British into the belief that a vast army was encamped up there, whereas there were but three men to attend the fires. He urged his hearers to retreat when tempted to do wrong.

He advised them not to read books that would shake their belief in Christianity. He said: "Man will give fifty cents to have his faith destroyed. I would give \$100 to save it. A man is no better than the company he keeps, no better than the books he reads." He alluded to some of the well known religious skeptics and said that all of them would eventually be saved. A man standing deep in argument trying to prove there is no God, will be converted by a three-year-old child putting its arms around his neck and asking questions about God. He made an appeal to the members of the regiment: "Men of the Thirtieth Regiment, take aim for God. What we have great need of is practical Christianity."

Dr. Talmage was frequently applauded.

...of the country, where pedigrees can be traced and the "family tree" has become an institution. Here habits are not so well fixed, nor do the currents of thought run so regularly in worn channels. New ideas take root more quickly in this soil, and parties and factions of parties known only by name outside become frequently factors of sufficient importance to influence the results of the elections. State and national in a manner incomprehensible to those who have not considered the causes of the majority. In 1888 while the result showed a plurality for the Republican candidate on the State ticket of 11,957, he lacked 8,270 of a majority. The Republican plurality in 1884 was 19,369, but the candidate was short 6,450 of a majority. Against the party of 1888, the Republican candidate, Blaine, had 24,235, and Blaine's plurality over Cleveland was only 14,680. This falling off was to a considerable extent due to the Mugwump feeling, which took deeper root in this section than anywhere else in the West, and was based less on personal objection to Blaine, and more upon opposition to the tariff of the party upon the tariff question, than in the Eastern States. Those who either failed to vote at all, or voted for Cleveland on that issue, can all, in this canvass, be counted for Cleveland, notwithstanding the fact that the great Thaddeus C. Pound has floundered into the Republican mud, and, emphasizing the flop with a splashing and spluttering altogether out of proportion to the importance of the act. It is impossible to fix numerically the strength of this element of opposition to Republican rule, but the returns of the State election of 1888 granted to the labor people say that Uncle Moneybags as an encourager of Italian labor at \$1 a day is even more obnoxious as a candidate than Gen. Harrison with all his Celestial vagaries.

In New York and the large cities hereabouts, the labor question is not so much a matter of the "family tree" as it is the Chinese question on the Pacific slope. Last month, for instance, 38,000 dirty, ragged, half-starved Italians poured into this city alone, through Castle Garden. These people have no better ideas of the duties of citizenship than the Chinese. They live comfortably, and more or less contentedly, in places where a well-bred dog would die from nausea. They herd together, twenty men, women and children to a room, in the filthiest of squalid tenements, and fish out their dinners from ash barrels and garbage receptacles along the streets. They are shrewd leaders of their own nationality for from twenty to fifty cents a day, and are relet in droves for from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day. The individual workman is so insignificant a factor that he is only known to his employer by number.

It is very much the same with the mass of immigrants of other nationalities, particularly Polish, Hungarian and Russian. While some good citizen timber comes in the rift-drift, the bulk of it is the veritable scum and dregs of Europe, pouring into Castle Garden at the rate of several thousand a day.

After months of keenest agony New York's only convicted murderers got word today of the commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life. The woman is Clara Cigarette, and her case has attracted the sympathy of the very best sympathizers. She was convicted of murdering her husband by shooting. It was rather conclusively shown that the crime was instigated by a man who professed to be Clara's cousin.

No one doubted the woman's guilt, but the public conscience recoiled at the spectacle of two years since—a woman dangling from a gallows for murder of an admittedly brutal husband.

Hanging, by the way, will soon be a thing of the past in New York State. The late Legislature made a law substituting the electric chair for the gallows. This was accomplished through the agency of several humane societies which have now formed committees to approach the Legislatures of the other States with a view of making this reform general.

Honoring American Authors.

LONDON, July 25.—Professor James Bryce, J. P. presiding at the banquet given here this evening in honor of American authors. In proposing a toast to "Her Majesty the Queen and President Cleveland," Professor Bryce said that all felt pleasure in coupling these names as typical of the unity of sentiment existent between the two great branches of the English race. The Consul General, Walter, responding to the toast, mentioned that President Cleveland favored the adoption of a copyright law, believing that every man was entitled to the fruits of his own labor.

Professor Bryce, in proposing "Literature," expressed the hope that the present gathering would be the first of a series of similar gatherings.

James Russell Lowell, who had sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to attend the banquet, was received with the greatest cordiality, rising to respond in the course of his remarks he said that if there was anything in his life to which he looked back with satisfaction it was the fact that he himself had in some degree contributed to the good feeling existing between England and America.

The Chicago Assassins.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is stated today that since the arrest of Hronek, the chief of the gang of Chicago assassins, the police have made an important discovery by working upon the fears of Hronek. Surprisingly little dynamite was found at Hronek's house at the time of his arrest. The bulk of the contraband goods consisted of boxes in various stages of completion. The police were convinced that he had access to plenty of dynamite, and when the subject was properly presented to Mrs. Hronek she led the way to the basement of the building in which Sevia's shop is, and to the delight of the officers who allowed her to be of service in returning to the open air with a market basket full of half-pound sticks of stuff. There were fully ten pounds of it, enough to have blown the whole neighborhood skyward.

It is said that the testimony before the grand jury shows that Sevia, who was known today as somewhat improved.

Mrs. Lockwood's Campaign.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the Presidential candidate of the Equal Rights party, opened the campaign in Brooklyn last evening at Everett Hall, in Fulton street. The little hall was filled to the doors, the audience being composed largely of the gentler sex. Miss Linda Gilbert, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard and Mrs. Leonard were among the prominent members of the party who sat on the stage. The latter presided.

Mrs. Lockwood was dressed plainly in a black dress, relieved at the neck and sleeves by bits of white trimming. She wore her glasses, and she returned to the stage after her speech from a manuscript. She spoke in the clear, argumentative tones of a lawyer, without any attempt at eloquence. Mrs. Leonard won the warm plaudits of the audience when she alluded to the Presidential candidate as a good mother, a good wife, a good citizen and a good woman.

Mrs. Lockwood's address was a strong plea for the recognition of women in politics as well as in social life. The great parties of the country, she said, had freed the slaves, and it was about time that women were regarded as something other than as petted dolls on the one hand and domestic drudges on the other.

She spoke for an hour, and although the air in the stuffy little hall was almost suffocating, the greater part of the audience remained until the speaker had concluded.

Speeches were also made by Miss Linda Gilbert, Mrs. Beckwith and Mrs. Leonard.

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A Variety of Happenings in the Great Metropolis.

NEW YORK, July 25.—An air of jubilation has pervaded the Democratic National Headquarters since the passage of the Mills bill on Saturday. While the result was not unexpected, it had been thought that the alleged Democratic opposition would reduce the majority to a bare margin. All day long Chairman Brice has been receiving politicians from various points and the talk is all about what will become of the bill in the Senate. Opinion is about equally divided as to what the result will be. The House or amend it in such a manner as to kill it. The feeling at headquarters is that it makes little difference which course may be pursued. With singular unanimity the Democracy has put itself on record in opposition to the "tariff" favoring the cutting down a taxation that takes from the people's earnings \$4,000,000 a month more than is necessary to meet the obligations of the government. No one supposes that the Mills bill can become a law at the present session, but it makes the record and draws the tariff question distinctly.

Banker Morton has just about as much as he can attend to explaining his alleged partiality for Italian laborers at \$1 a day. Some of the smart labor agitators have dug up a chapter in the millionaire candidate's career more offensive than any other than the "tariff" experience. The charge is that for his own work he has habitually employed imported "pauper" labor. It comes into particular force now that Congress has taken what seems to be the preliminary step toward checking the over-whelming majority of the party who are in the labor people say that Uncle Moneybags as an encourager of Italian labor at \$1 a day is even more obnoxious as a candidate than Gen. Harrison with all his Celestial vagaries.

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